

## EASTERN AFRICA

"Cradle of Humanity"

## Countries of Eastern Africa

- Burundi
- Comoros
- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Rwanda
- Seychelles
- Somalia
- Somaliland (self-declared)
- Tanzania
- Uganda



## Political organization - EAC

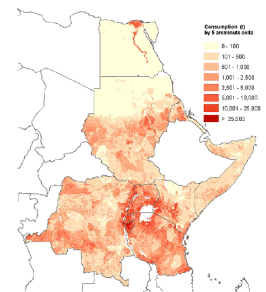
- EAC – East African Community
  - ▣ Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi
- Regional intergovernmental organization
- Republics of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Rwanda and Republic of Burundi
- Headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania.
- a Common External Tariff (CET) on imports from third countries
- duty-free trade between the member states
- common customs procedures.
- 1967 established
  - ▣ Dissolved 1977
- 1999 treaty signed
- 2000 enforced

## Climate

- High Altitude
- Monsoon winds
- Rwenzori Mountains
  - ▣ Rain Shadow
  - ▣ West of the mountains experiences a tropical climate
- Mostly cool and dry
- 5 to 16 inches of rainfall a year
- Two "wet seasons"
  - ▣ April, October/November

## Geography of Eastern Africa

- Indian Ocean
- Red Sea
- Lake Victoria
- Gulf of Aden
- Two tallest peaks in Africa
  - ▣ Mount Kilimanjaro
  - ▣ Mount Kenya



## Highlights of East Africa

- Great Rift Valley
- Mount Kilimanjaro
- The Serengeti National Park
- Masai Mara National Park
- Zanzibar
- Aksum
- Kilwa

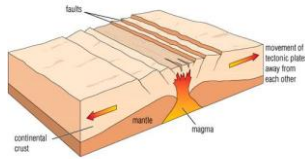
## Great Rift Valley

- Jordan to Mozambique
- Eastern Africa is pulling away!
- Huge cracks formed by plate movement



## Great Rift Valley

- East African Rift System (EARS)
- Continental settling
- 35 million years
- Plates pulled apart, lava was forced up into the space and caused the Earth's surface along the rift to bulge



## Great Lakes of East Africa

- Great Rift Valley
- Lake Victoria
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> largest
  - Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania
  - 26,830 square miles (Ireland)
  - Commercial Fishing
  - Sits between two rifts
  - Source of the Nile
  - Second largest freshwater lake
- Lake Malawi (Lake Nyasa)
  - 9<sup>th</sup> largest
- Lake Tanganyika
  - Longest lake in the world
  - 12,700 square miles
  - Second deepest lake
  - 4,823 feet



## Mount Kilimanjaro

- Highest point in Africa
- Highest freestanding mountain
- 4<sup>th</sup> highest in the world
  - 19,298 feet from the base
- Inactive volcano
- Swahili
  - Kilima (hill)
  - Njaro (white or shining)
- Fumaroles
- Once covered in ice



## Serengeti National Park

- World Heritage Site!
- Tanzania
- Wildebeest and zebra migration
- Masai people





## Animals of Eastern Africa

### □ "Big Five"

- ▣ Elephant
- ▣ Buffalo
- ▣ Lion
- ▣ Leopard
- ▣ Black Rhinoceros



## Masai Mara National Park

- ▣ Kenya
- ▣ Northern continuation of the Serengeti
- ▣ Migration of zebra and gazelle
- ▣ 1948



## Zanzibar

- ▣ Historical islands
- ▣ Persian traders used the islands as bases
- ▣ Tourists

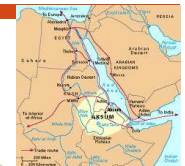


## "Cradle of Humanity"

- ▣ Olduvai Gorge
  - ▣ Tanzania
  - ▣ Most continuous known record of humanity
- ▣ *Homo habilis*
  - ▣ Stone tools
  - ▣ 2 million years ago!
  - ▣ Louis and Mary Leakey
- ▣ Geographic position
  - ▣ Seas
  - ▣ Oceans

## History of Eastern Africa

- ▣ "Cultural Crossroads"
- ▣ Aksum
  - ▣ Ethiopia
  - ▣ AD 100s
  - ▣ Important trading center
    - ▣ Egypt and Rome



- ▣ 7<sup>th</sup> Century
  - ▣ Arab, Persian, Indian traders
  - ▣ Kilwa
    - ▣ Tanzania
    - ▣ One of the most important trading cities of all time!



## Trade Affects the People of East Africa

- Cities in East Africa
  - Trade links the coastal people of East Africa to other parts of the world
  - Small trading centers grow into city-states
    - Large town that has its own government and usually controls the surrounding countryside
- Traders brought:
  - Slaves, ivory, gold, & animal skins
- Indian Ocean
  - Seasonal monsoon winds carrying ships to India and then back to Africa

## What factors allowed for the emergence of trading city-states in East Africa?

- Location
  - Indian Ocean (monsoon winds)
  - Access to Middle East, India, far East
- Access to raw materials (exports from the interior) – gold, ivory, slaves, etc.
- Spread of Islam



## Trade States

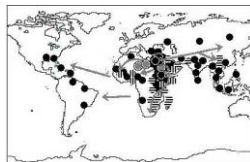
- East Africa became a major center for trade
- Access to Egypt, India, China before other parts of Africa
- Roman texts, Greek texts
- 700 AD, Shanga Port in Kenya

## Traded

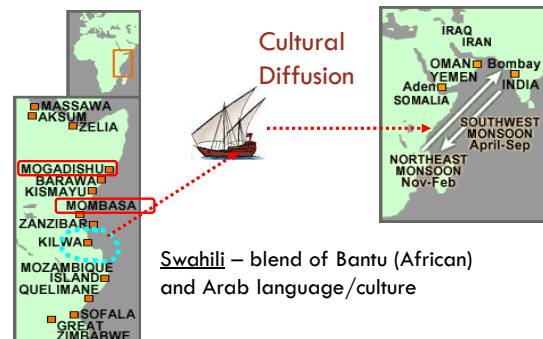
- Traded
  - Obsidian from the Rift Valley
  - Stone bowls made of gray lava
  - Stone beads
  - Axes
  - Salt
  - Gold
  - Copper
  - Iron ore

## Trade Encouraged Cultural Diffusion in Africa

- Cultural Diffusion?
  - Fertilization
    - Bees and flowers
  - Blending of cultures
- Influence on City-States
  - Arab traders and culture
    - Islam takes root (East Africa)
    - Swahili (blend Arab words with local African languages)
  - Portuguese attack and occupy E. Africa (1500s)
    - Trade declined as people left



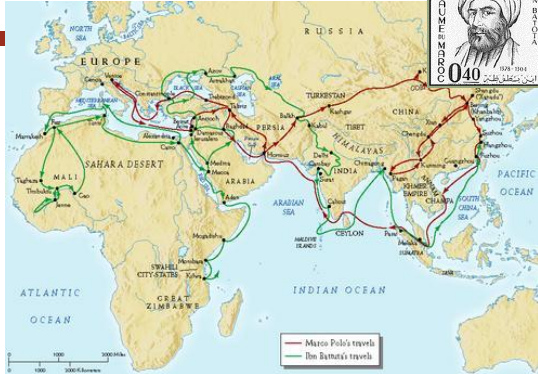
## East Africa: Kilwa



Pd 1 – Jan 10, 2007



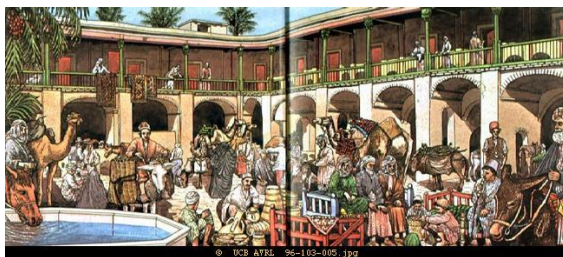
## Ibn Battuta



## Multiple journeys of Ibn Battuta

1. Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina four times
2. Visited Islamic leaders, lodges, and shrines
3. Sought legal scholars and their knowledge in larger cities (Muslim Scholars!)
4. Sought trade in the great capitals of Asia and Africa

## Journeys



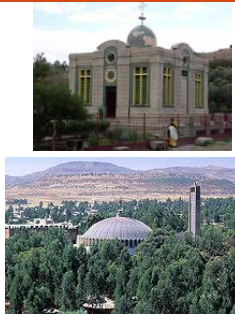
- Mamluk Empire
- Trade
- **Caravan serai**
  - 360 Rooms
  - Housed 4,000 guests at a time
- *Rihla* ("The Journey")
  - Primary Source
  - Personalities, places, governments, customs, religions, cultures

## Kilwa



## Aksum (also spelled Axum)

- Trading and naval power
- Ethiopia
- World Heritage Site
- Aksumite Kingdom
  - Center for marine trading
- Holiest city in Ethiopia
  - Ark of the Covenant?



## Aksum – World Heritage Site



## Zimbabwe “stone dwelling”



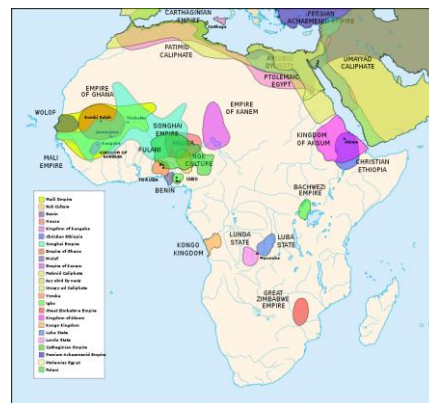
10<sup>th</sup> century walls – 36 ft. high/20 ft. thick – Europeans didn't believe Africans did this!

## Great Zimbabwe

- World Heritage Site
- 11<sup>th</sup> Century
- Stone walls
- Monuments
- Palaces
- Complex Civilization
- Racism



## GREAT ZIMBABWE (World Heritage Site)



Trading  
States and  
Kingdoms of  
Africa

Pre-colonial  
African  
civilizations

## Ethnic Groups

- 160 ethnic groups
- Two main ethnic groups
- Masai
  - Herders
- Kikuyu
  - Largest ethnic group

## Masai

- Kenya
- Gender structure
  - Girls
    - Domestic – Household chores, child care
  - Boys
    - "Age set"
      - Herd animals
      - Learn to protect herd from predators
- Piercing
  - 8 years old – upper part
  - 10 years old – lobe
    - Plugs – large ear lobes are beautiful
- Known for beadwork and jewelry



## Masai



## Kikuyu

- Kenya
- Herders
- Mau Mau
  - Society formed under British rule
  - Fought against the British
- Mau Mau Rebellion (1952, 1960)
  - 11,000 Africans killed



## European Imperialism

- What is imperialism?
- What is a major reason a country would want to colonize another?

### Answer: RESOURCES!

Imperialism: foreign government governs a territory without significant settlement; Formation of an empire

Colonialism: exploiting the resources of the conquered country for the benefit of the conqueror with significant settlement

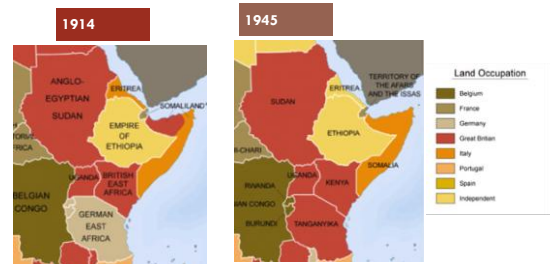


## Colonialism

- Berlin Conference (1884-1885)
  - ▣ Rules for dividing Africa
  - ▣ 14 European nations
  - ▣ Avoid War
  - ▣ No African leader could attend.
- This division of Africa is one of the root causes of the political violence and ethnic conflicts in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.



## Colonialism



## Colonialism

- Ethiopia
  - ▣ One country that escaped Colonialism!
- Italy wanted Ethiopia
- Menelik II
  - ▣ Ethiopia's emperor
  - ▣ Weapons from France and Russia
  - ▣ Greater knowledge of the geography
- Italy was defeated in 1886
  - ▣ First time native Africans successfully defended themselves against a colonial power.

## Colonial Legacy

- 1970s
  - ▣ Most countries gained independence
- Internal disputes
- Civil Wars
- 1990s – Rwanda
- Economy
  - ▣ Tourism
  - ▣ Farming
- Dictatorships, Civil Wars
  - ▣ African governments have difficulties getting cultural groups to work together
  - ▣ European governments didn't realize how ethnically diverse Africa is!

## Agriculture

- Cash Crops – Grown for direct sale, not direct consumption
  - ▣ Sugar
  - ▣ Tea
  - ▣ Coffee
  - ▣ Sugar
- One-commodity Countries
- Brings in money
- Reduces the amount of available farmland to grow crops for consumption
- Risky!
  - ▣ Prices vary on the world market

## Discussion (you might want to write this down)

- How does growing cash crops both help a country's economy and hurt the people living in the country?

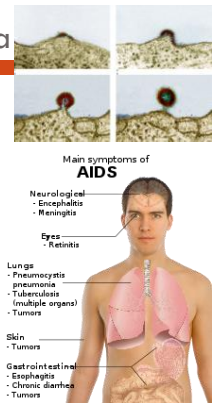


## Economics

- People are leaving farms for greater opportunities in the cities.
  - Addis Ababa
    - Grown over 1 million people since 1991
    - What effects would this have on resources and production?
- Tourism
  - Wealth...and problems
  - Wildlife parks (Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania)
  - Game reserves
    - Hunting
- What does this do to the amount of land available for farming?

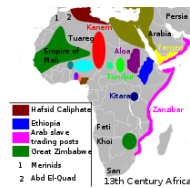
## Problems in Eastern Africa

- HIV and AIDS
  - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
  - Pandemic
  - 26 million people
  - Life expectancy drops from 58 to 39
- UNAIDS
  - \$4.63 billion will be needed to fight AIDS
- Uganda and Senegal
  - Effectively reduced by 50%
- Cholera



## Other Problems

- Famine
- Wars
  - Genocide
- Pirates!
- Slave trade
  - Arabic slave trade in the East
  - Bantus (Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique)
    - Brought to Somalia



## UGANDA

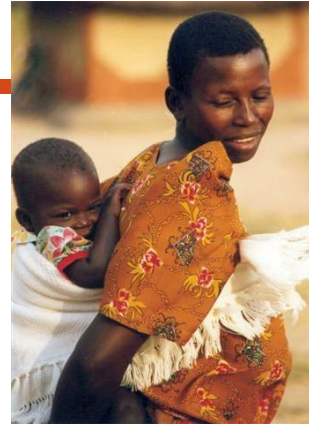


Uganda is landlocked. That means other countries completely surround it, so it doesn't touch any oceans or seas.

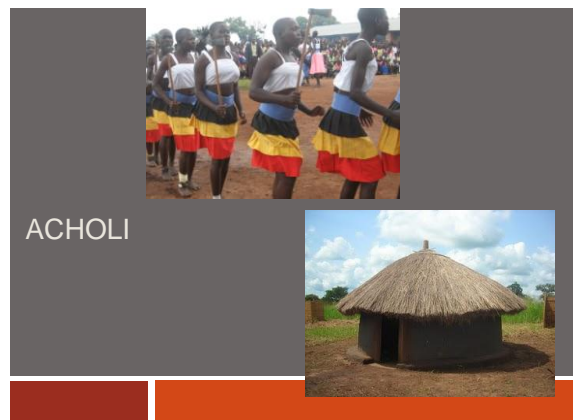








Acholi	Ruli	Soga	Ma'di	Rundi
Teso	Gujarati	Amba	English	
Luyia	Nubi	Ma'di, Southern	Kenya	
GWERE	Aringa	Ik	Bari	KUPSABINY
Tooro	Pökoot	Kumam	Nyankore	Hindi
Karamojong	Alur	Adhola	Soo	
Chiga	Talinga-Bwisi			Ugandan Sign Language
Rwanda	Nda	Lugbara	Masaba	Nyole
Konjo		Kakwa		Ganda
Swahili	Gungu	Nyoro		Lango



Each of the colours on this map of Uganda represent a different **ethnic group**




What is meant by an **ethnic group**?



THERE ARE **DOZENS OF ETHNIC GROUPS** LIVING IN MODERN DAY UGANDA. THOUGH THEY ARE ALL UGANDANS, THEY HAVE THEIR OWN **UNIQUE CULTURES**.

TODAY WE WILL FOCUS ON **ONE** OF THESE ETHNIC GROUPS WHO MAKE UP AROUND 4% OF THE POPULATION: **THE ACHOLI**

### IMAGES OF THE ACHOLI



Traditionally men dance almost naked in an Acholi courtship dance, so that the women can see that they are fit and healthy. Painting by John Okot 2006

Acholi dancers meet the Pope in 2009

Guardian newspaper, 2008

Painting by John Okot, 2006

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E4ROJ5A6ds4> (Acholi children in a dance competition)

## Where are they from?

- Northern Uganda and southern Sudan.
- They have been living in this area for at least 600 years.
- This is long before the Europeans came to this part of Africa and drew the national borders that we see today.

## What do they find important

- Dance and music
  - ▣ dances for different occasions including war, funerals and courtship.
- Small villages surrounding a larger village
- Acholi religion, including the worshipping of dead ancestors, was replaced by Christian beliefs brought to Uganda by Europeans in the nineteenth century.
- The Acholi are a farming people.
- Skilled warriors



## Problems?

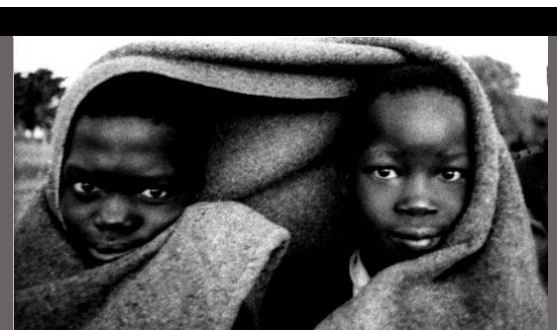
- The north of Uganda is the only area of Uganda still seriously affected by war.
  - ▣ Joseph Kony, the leader of an army called the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), claims to be able to speak to the Holy Spirit and is leading a rebellion in the north.
- Fighting between the LRA and the government troops has caused 12,000 deaths and around 2 million people to flee to refugee camps.
- People in the north live in fear of being abducted by the LRA to be made into soldiers or killed by government forces who think that they are part of the LRA.

## What are the Acholi doing to overcome their problems?

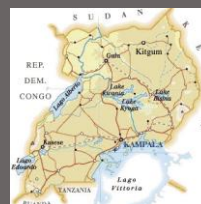
- Many Acholi have left the north to live more peacefully in the south of Uganda.
- Others have brought the conflict to the world's attention through art and literature.
- A large group of Acholi women now raise money to help those affected by the conflict by making 'Acholi Beads.'
- In spite of these efforts, few people around the world are aware of the problems in northern Uganda.

## What has caused these problems?

- Conflict between Uganda's ethnic groups has been going on for centuries.
  - ▣ When the British were in charge of Uganda they emphasized the differences between the ethnic groups.
  - ▣ They made the Acholi into their soldiers, and claimed that other groups, such as the Baganda in the south, should be allowed more power and government jobs.
- In 1986, the president of Uganda, an Acholi named Okello, was overthrown by an army led by Yoweri Museveni.
- Museveni remains the president of the country to this day. However, kicking Okello out of the top job angered Acholis. A rebellion began in the north led by Joseph Kony.



**Emergency in Northern Uganda**



### UGANDA

Capital city	Kampala
Population	26 millions
Life Expectancy	46 years
Religions	Christian, Animist, Muslim
Economy	Agriculture and fishing
Literacy rate	68%

"A real humanitarian tragedy is going on in northern Uganda. The most serious in the world today"

-Jan Egeland, UN Deputy-Secretary General

The civil war in Uganda has caused at least 20,000 deaths, just as many children have been kidnapped, and over one million refugees are in camps missing many of the essentials to survive



#### NIGHT COMMUTERS

They are called the "oring ayela," which means "those who run away from war."

They are the children of northern Uganda.

Every evening, more than 40,000 of them leave their villages and walk 6-10 miles to find shelter in the nearest towns, where life is not as dangerous.



The children go to the towns every night to escape the Lord's Resistance Army—a rebel army headed by a man named Joseph Kony. Kony says he is acting "by the order of God" to recover the purity of the people, but he slaughters villagers, kidnaps village children, and forces them to be soldiers in order to achieve his goal.



For that reason, the children leave their villages every day at sunset, walk to the towns, and try to find places to sleep for the night so that the rebel army cannot kidnap them.



There are a number of shelters where children can go to sleep on the floor, but when the shelters are full they must sleep on the sidewalks until daybreak.



Then, in the morning, all of the kids pick up their bundles of sheets and begin the long walk back to their villages.

Although they have not slept well and are tired and hungry, they spend the day working at home or going to school.



However, when the sun begins to set, they must once again walk to the towns so that the rebel army cannot kidnap them during the night.



If the rebel army does catch the children, it will turn the boys into soldiers and force them to commit very, very brutal acts against other human beings.



As for the girls, the army usually keeps them as slaves of its officers, even if they are as young as 8 or 10.

This has been happening in Uganda everyday for the past 5 years, but the world has done little to stop it.

In the words of Callum Macrae, a journalist stationed in Uganda:

"It is tempting to think that if they had been stealing oil rather than children, the rest of the world would have paid more attention."



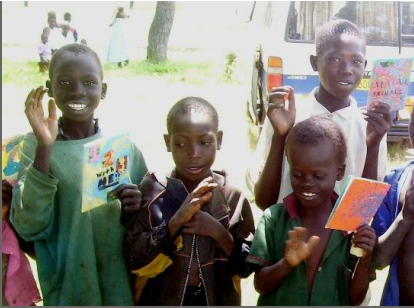
As you can see, they currently have little to take their minds off the war.

Also, there is more reason for hope.

**EDUCATION!**



Also, since English is the national language of Uganda, you will also help the children continue to learn to read.



"There shall be no peace for the future of mankind,  
if there is no peace in the mind of children."

*Giovanni Galli, doctor, AVSI volunteer in Africa*